



# Social Action

## NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXIII, 12

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

December, 1959

### REPORT ON THE U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Commission on Civil Rights authorized by the 1957 Civil Rights bill has made a report of its investigation of discrimination in voting, housing and education. This report, now available from the Government Printing Office,<sup>1</sup> covers the findings of the Commission in its sixteen months of work.

Highlights of the findings based on field investigations are:

"In no Northern or Western State are racial, religious, or national origin statistics on registration or voting issued, even where they are kept. . . problems of discriminatory denials of the right to vote in these states are relatively minor, both statistically and as a matter of law."

"In the South . . . Negro registration has climbed from 595,000 in 1947 to over a million in 1952 to 1.2 million in 1956. But this represents only about 25% of the nearly 5 million Negroes of voting age. . . By contrast, about 60% of voting-age southern whites are registered."

From the statistical tables on voter registration:

• Georgia has 6 counties with 3,141 non-white persons of voting age, but not one nonwhite registered.

• Louisiana has 4 counties with not one nonwhite registered although 20,330 non-white persons live there.

• Alabama has 2 counties with not one nonwhite registered, but 14,730 nonwhite residents.

• Mississippi has 14 counties where total nonwhite population is 51,947, but in which there are no nonwhites registered.

### The Asbury Howard Case

The facts about voting discrimination, reported by state and county, are illuminated in the *Report* by the Asbury case.

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Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1959. AVAILABLE: from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, \$2.00. "With Liberty and Justice for All", an abridgment of The Report is also available at 60 cents.

### RACE; ALCOHOL SCHOOLS OFFER SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

Three multi-racial institutes and three schools dealing with alcohol problems are offered to ministers and laymen during the summer of 1959.

#### Multi-racial Institutes

The institutes, co-sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, and the seminaries tentatively scheduled are:

- June 7-17, Brite College of the Bible, Ft. Worth, Texas; Institute on the Ministers, the Church and a Changing Society. Dr. Harold Lunger is the director.
- July 18-22, College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.; Consultation on the Ministry and Racial Tension. Dr. Lewis Smythe is the Director.
- June 6-17, Christian Theological Sem-

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### LOIS MOTHERSHED REPRESENTS VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SERVICE



A 1959 graduate of Phillips University, Lois Mothershed is the National DSF President. The past summer she travelled in Europe and participated in the Ecumenical Work Camp at the Evangelical National College in Zahle, Lebanon. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mothershed, Little Rock, Arkansas, Lois received her high school education in her home town. At Phillips she majored in public school music and hopes to teach in that field. An outstanding campus participant in major worthwhile activities Lois also ranked high in academic achievements.

Her current year of travel will include visits to college and university campuses in the interest of voluntary Christian service and to give guidance to campus groups. She is giving this year of service on a subsistence basis, with expenses shared equally by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, and the Joint Commission on Campus Christian Life. Lois also will spend some time at Missions Building in the offices of Campus Christian Life and the Department of Social Welfare. She will participate in the 18th ecumenical student conference on the Christian World Mission at Athens, Ohio, December 27, 1959—January 2, 1960.

RUTH E. MILNER



The above editorial cartoon by Clifford H. Baldowski appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. on November 21, 1958 and was winner of the national Sigma Delta Chi Cartoon Award for 1958. It is reprinted with the permission of Mr. Baldowski and the Atlanta Constitution.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION APPROVES MERGER

(Guest Editorial by John R. Compton, President, The National Christian Missionary Convention.)

It Happened At Dallas! The National Christian Missionary Convention voted unanimously to approve the spirit of a nineteen page report of the Commission on Merger of Program and Services. The formula as worked out and accepted would place the program and services of the Convention within the framework of The United Christian Missionary Society.

The report as approved calls for the following as a basis for Merger negotiations:

1. Negro representation on policy making bodies of the National Brotherhood Agencies.

2. N.C.M.C. staff (3 persons) to be transferred to U.C.M.S. with the same status and relationship as other National Directors. The U.C.M.S. to be asked to maintain in its employment a minimum of 4 staff members on an executive level.

3. U.C.M.S. to be asked to agree to set up a staff committee, which would include the Negro staff, to deal with problems that may arise in regards to program services growing out of the Merger.

4. Council of Agencies in cooperation with the N.C.M.C. to be asked to create an Inter-racial Commission for the purpose of furthering complete integration in such matters as:

- a. Representation on Brotherhood Agency Administrative Boards.

- b. Employment for Negroes at all levels in the Church related agencies.

- c. Securing opportunities to share in the drama and exhibition of the work of the Church as performed in the organized life of the brotherhood.

The Commission to be financed by the N.C.M.C. and Cooperating Agencies. The U.C.M.S. would be asked to provide a staff member from the Social Welfare Department to act as Administrative Secretary.

5. N.C.M.C. to continue as a Fellowship Assembly with an Executive Secretary outside of the U.C.M.S. structure.

The N.C.M.C. constituency is merely asking for the *opportunity to participate more fully in our Brotherhood life and some medium through which this opportunity will continue to be guaranteed.*

Merger for the total Brotherhood would mean that the stigma and embarrassment of a segregated organizational structure for program and services would be removed. This would enable us to feel our "oneness in Christ." This unification within our own ranks would make our "Conversations" with the United Church of Christ more meaningful.

### United Staff Work

A united staff in the program and service areas would eliminate confusion. There would be no staff with parallel responsibilities, thus making it the responsibility of the division to serve all the churches in its special area of work. This would make for more effective promotion and service.

The 550 churches for which the N.C.M.C. has responsibility would be in a better position to give greater support to the causes of the Kingdom as financed through Unified Promotion. Under the dual set up, which presently exists, it is necessary for these churches to give the largest share of their contributions to the Convention.

Increased inter-racial fellowship and goodwill, it seems to me, would be a natural outgrowth of the Merger. This would

enhance the spirit of fellowship and goodwill on state and local levels.

### Disciples' Witness Strengthened

The voice of the Disciples would be strengthened, and its witness enlarged in America and on foreign fields. Our words would have far more meaning as we speak and evangelize the darker races of the world.

The National Christian Missionary Convention at present has three National Directors serving its churches. Merger would mean that the N.C.M.C. churches would have far more trained persons who would feel a real responsibility for them.

To "belong"—to be thought of as *an* part of rather than *apart from* will be a tremendous lift to the N.C.M.C. churches. These churches desire the opportunity of *really* "belonging" to the Brotherhood.

Merger will grant greater opportunities to the churches to support loyally and faithfully the Brotherhood causes through Unified Promotion. Most of the money now given to the N.C.M.C. will be channeled into Unified Promotion.

It is to the credit of our great Brotherhood that we have never been completely separated. Now is the time for us to demonstrate a further maturity in Christ via Merger.

JOHN R. COMPTON

### CHURCH PEACE EMPHASIS LAUNCHED BY EISENHOWER

The peace campaign of the Protestant and Orthodox churches in 1959-60 was officially launched at a fall meeting with President Eisenhower. Over 100 top church leaders at the White House meeting heard the President say: "What you are doing . . . is, to my mind, one of the finest things that you could possibly undertake."

Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, President of the National Council of Churches, and former U. S. Ambassador to the U.N., Ernest Gross, told General Eisenhower of the plans for a grass roots peace campaign. The President was told that in nearly every state training conferences had been held for leaders who will participate in the hoped for every church peace program from January to July of 1960. The peace

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### SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

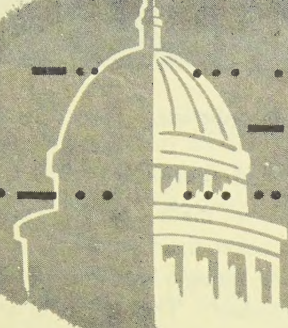
Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Social Welfare, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

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*The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.*

NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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## WHAT PROGRESS TOWARD WORLD DISARMAMENT?

Deeds As Well As Words Needed Now

Five years ago world disarmament was seldom discussed in the world's capitals. Today the subject is front page news: • President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in a communique issued at Camp David, September 27, "agreed that the question of general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today." • British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd, at the UN September 17, advocated comprehensive disarmament down "to the levels needed for internal security purposes only." • The next day Premier Khrushchev proposed total disarmament within four years. • This fall all 82 nations in the UN have jointly sponsored and approved a resolution calling for "general and complete disarmament." • Presidential candidates in their campaigns are recognizing the peoples' desire for peace.

Yet the arms race continues. The world spends over \$100 billion a year on war preparations. The United States will spend \$46 billion this year and proposes to continue this level of spending during the coming year; missiles alone will consume some \$6.8 billion. France expects to test an atomic weapon in the Sahara. Other nations are exploring the feasibility of developing nuclear weapons. The United States has begun transferring certain secret nuclear weapons information and material to its military allies. The U.S. Army Chemical Corps is endeavoring to make germ, gas and similar methods of warfare acceptable to the American people and has reportedly asked the National Security Council to approve them for combat use. And the United States, after ten years, has not yet formally recognized the existence of a nation whose inhabitants comprise one-fourth of the human family.

Do the leaders of the 82 nations which approved the UN resolution calling for general and complete disarmament realize its truly revolutionary implications? Do they understand the fundamental reorientation of policies involved in moving toward a disarmed world based on law and order? Are they aware of the far reaching changes that will be required in the international community and in economic policies? Are they willing to make the necessary political settlements which must accompany disarmament agreements? Are they prepared to relinquish the necessary degree of national sovereignty?

### DISARMAMENT A MAJOR SUBJECT AT THE UN

The Khrushchev-Lloyd proposals for total disarmament have helped make disarmament the number one subject at the UN this fall. Both the British and the Russians proposed three-stage plans which varied considerably in detail. Each advocated a system of inspection and control. Premier Khrushchev urged a four year period. Selwyn Lloyd suggested no time limit but said that "once we get started and get some mutual confidence, I believe things will go rather quickly."

#### *The General Assembly:*

• **Urged general and complete disarmament**, 82 to 0. Every UN member sponsored and voted for this resolution which calls for "general and complete disarmament under effective international control" to be "worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time."

• **Opposed French tests in Sahara**, 51 to 16 with 15 abstentions. The United States voted against this resolution which was strongly supported by the African and Asian nations.

• **Opposed spreading nuclear weapons**, 70 to 0 with 12 abstentions. This Irish resolution urged that the three nuclear powers "refrain from handing over control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them." It also urged non-nuclear powers not to manufacture them. The United States voted for this resolution.

• **Urged a treaty at Geneva to ban nuclear tests**, 78 to 0 with two abstentions. This resolution also urged the nuclear powers to continue their present test suspension. A somewhat stronger resolution which also urged "other states" to desist from such tests passed 60-1 with 20 abstentions.

## TWO PRESSURES DRIVING THE WORLD TO DISARMAMENT

### Self-preservation:

**Eisenhower**—"Even an America victorious in atomic war could scarcely escape disastrous destruction of her cities and a fearful loss of life. Victory itself could be agony." May 21, 1957.

**Khrushchev**—"If [a nuclear war] were allowed to start, the number of victims would run not into millions but into tens and even hundreds of millions of human lives. It would be a war in which there would be no difference between the front and the rear, between the combatants and the children. Many large cities and industrial centers would be reduced to ruins . . . Nor would this war spare the future generations." United Nations, September 18, 1959.

### Wasted Money and Talent:

**Eisenhower**—"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children." April 16, 1953.

**Khrushchev**—"A priceless fund of human energy, knowledge, ingenuity and skill is thrown as into a bottomless pit, squandered on growing armaments . . . We need peace . . . We would like to devote all our economy and resources to peaceful purposes in order to provide our people with an abundance of food, clothing, homes, etc." United Nations, September 18, 1959.

**Police Force, World Law.** During the debate on the total disarmament proposals, U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on October 14 pointed out three "complex and important questions" which need further study:

"(1) What type of international police force should be established to preserve international peace and security?

"(2) What principles of international law should govern the use of such a force?

"(3) What internal security forces, in precise terms, would be required by nations of the world if existing armaments are abolished?"

**Control of Delivery Systems.** Jules Moch of France suggested a new approach to arms control. Since stockpiles of nuclear weapons are so difficult to detect, he urged the elimination of vehicles intended to carry

these weapons to their targets, vehicles such as "satellites, rockets, supersonic or long-range aircraft, ocean-going submarines, aircraft carriers, launching pads, etc." The arms race is now centered on efforts to develop these delivery vehicles. Approval of this approach, including a ban on military missile tests and agreements on methods to prevent surprise attack, would go a long way to establish confidence.

**New Forum for Negotiation.** UN disarmament discussions this fall have been greatly influenced by the decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers last summer to set up a 10 nation disarmament committee with membership equally divided between the West and the East. At that time the United States accepted a position the Soviet Union had long advocated—that there should be parity between East and West in disarmament discussions rather than the 4 to 1 ratio which obtained in the old UN Disarmament Subcommittee.

This new 10-nation committee will probably be the chief forum in which further disarmament negotiations will be carried on in the near future. The present unwieldy 82 nation UN Disarmament Commission has met only once since its creation in November 1958.

### U.S. Policy Based on Unproven Theory?

"On the basis of this [deterrence] theory, the United States and its allies are spending billions of dollars, probably hundreds of billions over the next decade. More important, we are risking our lives and the fate of the world on it.

"Yet, have the fundamental psychological assumptions of the theory of deterrence received as careful analysis and testing as they deserve?"

—From Study No. 2, prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the Stanford Research Institute, Sept. 1959, p. 93-4.

## WASHINGTON DEBATES ARMS POLICY

News reports indicate that in 1960 the Administration will again ask Congress for an astronomical \$41 billion for the Department of Defense. Pentagon chiefs want even greater sums. Billions more will be requested for foreign military aid and atomic energy.

There is a developing controversy over whether the United States should begin testing nuclear weapons again. Governor Nelson Rockefeller, former President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker have advocated that the United States resume underground weapons tests. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Adlai E. Stevenson, Senator Hubert

I. Humphrey, and Senator John P. Kennedy have urged continuation of the test suspension while negotiations are in progress at Geneva. No nuclear weapons tests have been held since Nov. 3, 1958.

**New Disarmament Policy Being Formed.** Future United States disarmament policy is now being shaped behind the scenes by Charles A. Coolidge, Boston attorney. He has been commissioned by President Eisenhower to review present policy and bring it up to date in the light of recent scientific and political developments. His report is expected about January 1. His recommendations may form the basis of the proposals the United States will offer when the new 10 member disarmament group meets sometime in early 1960.

hearings and studies on the effect of disarmament on the United States economy have been announced by the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament.

**U.S. Initiates Dangerous Policy.** In 1958, Congress, under Administration prodding, reversed its long standing policy and voted to transfer certain secret nuclear weapons information and material to other nations. Senator Clinton Anderson and Representative Chet Golifield succeeded in writing in restrictions against transferring the bomb itself.

secret information and material have already been transferred to seven nations—West Germany, Greece, Turkey, Netherlands, Great Britain, Canada and France. Transfer agreements must lie before Congress for 60 days and can be disapproved if both houses vote against them.

seems possible the Administration in 1960 may lay before Congress agreements with additional nations to transfer (1) the device which attaches the nuclear weapon to the plane or missile and (2) information on how to use nuclear weapons. It is not yet known

whether the Administration will ask Congress for authority to transfer the nuclear warheads themselves to other nations.

## GENEVA TALKS: CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

The little-noticed Geneva negotiations are, in the view of close observers, the key to future progress toward disarmament. There the three nuclear powers are attempting to work out a treaty to end nuclear weapons tests under an international inspection system. If agreement can be reached on this subject and an inspection system set up around the world, confidence will be increased and new and more far-reaching steps toward disarmament may be taken.

**How Much Progress?** Since October 31, 1958, 17 articles out of a proposed 22 article treaty have been agreed upon and earnest negotiations are continuing. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, able U.S. negotiator at the conference, has said there is cause to hope the negotiations will be successful.

There are difficult problems remaining, primarily in the field of inspection and control. There is the question of the nationality of control post staff members, whether the Soviet Union should retain a veto over the budget, and most important, the number of times that a mobile inspection team may travel to the site of a suspicious event in those cases where the instruments do not differentiate between an earthquake and an underground nuclear explosion.

A welcome move was made by the Soviet Union on November 3 when it reversed its previous stand and agreed to evaluate new evidence on the problem of detecting and identifying underground nuclear tests. This evidence, which was presented by the United States last January, was accumulated during last autumn's Nevada tests. A meeting of East-West experts to study this information is now underway in Geneva.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

Washington Newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (Insert exact title of publication) published Monthly at Washington, D. C. for October 1959

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Friends Committee Name	Address
Publisher on National Legislation, Inc.	104 C Street, N.E., Washington 2, D.C.
Editor	Ed. Raymond Wilson
Managing editor	None
Business manager	Charles H. Barker

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Name Friends Committee on National Legislation, Inc., 104 C Street, N.E., Washington 2, D.C.

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4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15 day of Sept., 1959

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

(Signature of Notary Public)

My Commission Expires May 15, 1964

(My commission expires 19\_\_)

## WHAT CAN ONE PERSON DO?

- (1) Write President Eisenhower, The White House, Washington, D. C. commending him for extending the test suspension and for his desire for peace. Urge him to intensify his efforts for peace and disarmament in his last year in office.
- (2) Visit your Senators and Congressman before they return to Washington for the opening of the session, January 6, or while they are home during the session. Initiate or renew correspondence with them while they are in Washington.
- (3) Talk with as many candidates in the 1960 election as you can about these issues. Urge them to provide creative, positive leadership toward a disarmed world under law.
- (4) Write a letter to your local paper.

## WHAT SHOULD THE U.S. DO IN 1960 TOWARD DISARMAMENT?

1. **Make total world disarmament under United Nations supervision and control the basic goal of U.S. foreign policy**, through firm and unequivocal declarations by the President and Congress.

2. **Propose a comprehensive, detailed, step-by-step plan** to reach the goal of general and complete disarmament.

3. **Continue the Geneva negotiations** until a treaty to end all nuclear weapons tests is approved. **Extend the present moratorium** on all such tests.

4. **Reverse the present policy** of transferring parts of U.S. nuclear weapons systems to other countries, which increases tensions and the danger of a nuclear war commencing by accident, mistake or design. **Support, instead, agreements to de-nuclearize and de-militarize tension areas and wider cooperation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.**

5. **Begin negotiations with the Peoples' Republic of China** on the placement of inspection stations within that country to monitor an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests. **Initiate a broad-scale exchange of persons program** between the United States and mainland China. **Support the seating** of the Peoples' Republic of China in the United Nations and **United States recognition** of that country as one essential means of facilitating negotiations on disarmament.

6. **Expand the work of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament** in research, hearings and publications. The Subcommittee now has only 4 staff members.

7. **Plan for the orderly transition from arms spending** to civilian expenditures by creating planning staffs in

government, industry and labor, as suggested by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Pennsylvania Governor David Lawrence, Harvard economist Seymour Harris, and others.

8. **Remove the restriction from the U.S. approval of the International Court of Justice** which allows the U.S. to judge for itself whether a case is within the jurisdiction of the Court (S.Res.94).

9. **Formulate answers**, through public discussion, to questions posed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on a UN police force and world law. (See Page 2). **Define the changes** in the UN Charter and UN procedures needed to make enforcement of disarmament agreements rest upon legal action upon individuals rather than upon military action against states.

10. **Cooperate in international exploration** and use of Antarctica, outer space and the ocean depths.

11. **Take some first step** to show by deeds as well as words our earnest desire for world disarmament, such as:

- a 10% cut in arms expenditures, using a substantial part of the savings for foreign economic assistance, preferably under UN auspices;
- ending preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare, and approving the Geneva Protocol of 1925 renouncing these weapons;
- ending tests of military missiles;
- earmarking at least one-tenth of 1% of the Defense budget for studies on the scientific, political, economic aspects of disarmament.



Philip Noel-Baker, British Quaker who has devoted his life to disarmament, has received the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize. His recent, authoritative book, *The Arms Race*, is published by Oceana Publications, New York.

## CIVIL RIGHTS—

(Continued from Page 1)

Asbury Howard, Sr., a union leader in Bessemer, Ala., saw a cartoon of a praying Negro, and thought it would be suitable for reproduction on a placard urging Negroes to register and vote. He hired a white sign painter to make the placard. Before the sign was ever publicly displayed—it was yet on the drawing board—Bessemer Police Chief Barron arrested the sign painter charging him with publication of libelous and obscene material. Then Chief Barron arrested Mr. Howard on the same charge. Both were tried, and found guilty, sentenced to six months in jail and \$100 fine.

Following the sentence, Mr. Howard was attacked in court house by a mob of 40-50 men. His son, Asbury Howard, Jr., was also beaten by the mob, and later arrested for disorderly conduct!

### Public Education

The overwhelming testimony of public school officials, involved in desegregated schools, was that there had been no lowering of scholastic standards and achievements. This testimony came from Washington, D. C.; Baltimore; Louisville; Wilmington, Del.; Oklahoma City; San Angelo, Texas; Logan County, Kentucky.

• In 1954 there were 8,402,935 white pupils in all-white schools and 2,580,000 Negro pupils in all-Negro schools.

• In 1959 there were 2,261,513 white and 47,022 Negro pupils in desegregated schools in 17 Southern states.

### Housing

Statistics tell some of the story of the needs for housing by minority racial group families: in 1950, 70% of nonwhite families lived in dwellings that were dilapidated or had inadequate plumbing. This is nearly three times the proportion of white families living in such conditions.

The Commission found the gap in quality between white and nonwhite housing so great that "nothing but an earthquake could close it quickly."

"If the population density in some of Harlem's worst blocks obtained in the rest of New York City, the entire population of the U. S. could fit into three of New York's burroughs."

### Recommendations

Each of the areas studied is concluded

## PEACE CAMPAIGN—

(Continued from Page 2)

program is a follow-up at the state and local level of the World Order Conference held at Cleveland in November, 1958, by the National Council.

Dr. Dahlberg presented the President with a bound copy of the 65-page Report of the Cleveland Conference and the companion study guide. Free copies of the Report and study guide are available from each denominational headquarters.

In commending the church peace campaign the President expressed concern over the difficulty of making issues of foreign policy simple enough for the general public to understand. Smiling broadly he said of the average citizen "sometimes, you know, you have to tackle them and hold them down to feed these facts to them. The man that plows a furrow in Dickerson County, or works on a Brooklyn dock, or drives a taxicab—when you begin to talk to him about the need for helping the people of Ghana, or of French Africa—well, he wonders what in the world you are talking about."

### Woeful Ignorance

The President declared "Now you give a fact, but it doesn't always penetrate, so there has to be education—sometimes almost spoon-fed, and probably with the aid of a hammer. But we need it. We talk all the time in government and the public print about the woeful ignorance of foreigners about America. One thing we must be very careful about, how fully does the average American citizen understand his country, its problems and its role in the world."

Joining the President in support of the church peace campaign was the U. S. State Department. After the White House meeting the church leaders met with acting Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy, and Assistant Secretary of State Francis Wilcox. These officials emphasized the impor-

with recommendations for executive or congressional action. In several instances the Commission was not unanimous and the dissenting members have written their own recommendations.

LEWIS H. DEER

tance of public opinion in the formulation of foreign policy.

After the White House and State Department visits, the National Council issued an appeal saying: "It is up to every pastor, layman, woman, student and youth to do his utmost now to see that effective programs for peace are planned to take place between January and June in 1960 in every possible local church."

Specific steps that every church leader can take in the peace campaign include: (1) Secure free copies of both the Report and Study Guide for the World Order conference by writing the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis. (2) Plan to emphasize peace through the regularly organized groups in your church, at church night dinners, or in a day-long peace seminar. (3) Contact the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, or your state or local council of churches for program suggestions and speaker possibilities.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

## SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES—

(Continued from Page 1)

inar, Indianapolis, Indiana; Institute on The Role of the Church in a Multi-racial Society. Dr. Walter Sikes is the director.

Some scholarship aid is available. Information about scholarships and the Institutes themselves may be obtained by writing the director or Mr. Lewis H. Deer, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

### Alcohol Summer Schools

Ministers and laymen also will be welcome at these alcohol summer schools:

*Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism:* July 13-24, Loma Linda, Calif.; July 25-August 5, Washington, D. C. Sponsored by several church groups and the WCTU. Some scholarship help is available.

*Yale School of Alcohol Studies,* New Haven, Conn., June 26-July 22, 1960, for the minister or lay person with a special concern for alcoholism and its treatment.

*Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies,* for the college students and leaders of students. Usually held the last week of August. Date and place not yet announced.

For further information: write the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis.



# When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## PROJECTS ACROSS INTERNATIONAL LINES

In these days of "one world" realities which touch the lives of all Americans, one of the best orientations a Christian family, church and community can experience is to share its home and group life with students from another country. There are three possible ways of having this experience.

### Sponsor An ICYE Student

Plan to sponsor a teen-age exchange student for one school year, and perhaps make it possible for a qualified high school youth in the church to go abroad. To get started a small committee should be given the responsibility of securing a host family, of planning ways to secure the necessary finances, as well as sending for the leaflet, "Teen-Age Ambassadors," and the necessary application blanks. These materials are free upon request from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7.

### Hosts to Overseas Students

Overseas students are to be found all across our country, especially in those communities adjacent to or having in their midst a college or university. An excellent way to become acquainted with these young people is to enlist church families who will entertain a student in their homes on Sunday and on holidays. A variation of the plan could be to have a dinner and social activities at the church occasionally to which all overseas students would be invited. Church families and their young people would be the hosts on such an occasion putting forth every effort to break down barriers of formality, cultural differences and pre-conceived notions about language, race, or national origin.

### Ecumenical Work Camp

Participating in an ecumenical work camp can be the turning point in a young person's outlook upon life. A church would do well to encourage its qualified young people to apply for participation in one

of these summer experiences. It takes money for them to participate because each member of the work camp must pay his own expenses including travel so a church would need to set aside some money for scholarship aid to those who are approved and assigned to a project. Write to the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, for pamphlets and application forms describing the projects for 1960. Not only will the young person's life be enriched, but he or she will experience a depth of religious conviction and spiritual motivation which will "spill over" into the life of any group which he or she becomes a part.

RUTH E. MILNER

## DECIDE—DON'T DRIFT THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

"Once to every man and nation, comes a moment to decide; in the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side." Thus spoke James Russell Lowell as he pointed up the inescapability of "choice making."

The perennial problem of alcohol and its use and effects is an area in which Christians are called upon daily to make a choice for "the good or evil side."

The leaflet "Make a Christian Choice Regarding Alcohol," would serve as an excellent tool in helping Christians face this problem. It would be helpful to your com-

mittee in providing a basis for discussion—and not only your committee, but for such groups as the CYF, CMF and CWF.

### "Six Choices"—?

The leaflet is divided into three sections: The first sets forth six available choices regarding the problem.—1. Social responsibility; 2. Personal abstinence; 3. Reluctant participation; 4. Moderation; 5. Indulgence; 6. Alcoholism. The second section points up basic principles, in the light of Biblical teachings, for consideration. The third section deals with facts and figures, pointing out the dire effects alcohol has on individuals and the nation. There is, also, a list of helpful resources in the leaflet.

There is a growing necessity for Christians to make a decision regarding alcohol. The decisive choice about drinking, however, depends upon having a thorough understanding of the facts and related Christian principles. This little leaflet will help lead in this direction.

You might want to order enough to share with other study groups of the church; to place on the "pick-up" table; to send to each member of the church.

● *Available:* Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis 66, Mo., @ 75¢ per doz.; \$5.00 per hundred.

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*Social Action*  
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